

The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1862.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—This paper will be,
for the future, addressed to our subscribers by
Spencer's Addressing Machine, and by referring
to the stamp they will at once see to what date
they have paid up.

In consequence of a large number of our Que-
bec subscribers receiving their papers through the
Post Office, we have determined to forward those
addressed to Mr. M. O'Leary through the same
channel, as the expenses attending the present
mode are too great. The terms will be—Two
dollars per annum, if paid in advance, but if
not, Two and a-half. We therefore hope that
all subscribers in arrears will at once settle them
with Mr. O'Leary.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE long protracted struggle in Sardinia, be-
tween the Government of Victor Emmanuel, and
the Catholic Church, is fast approaching a crisis;
and we may soon expect to see in Italy a repeti-
tion of the cruelties which some seventy years
ago, the Liberals of France enacted against the
Bishops and Priests who remained faithful to
their God.

The policy of the Sardinian Cabinet, for the
present, is to weaken the entire body of the
Clergy, by creating division in their ranks—and
by arraying the priests in hostility to their
bishops. To destroy the power of the latter, a
Bill has passed its second reading in the Turin
Parliament, to compel the Bishops to make
pecuniary compensation to any lewd or disorderly
priest whom they, in the exercise of their spiritual
duties, may see fit to suspend from the exercise
of his sacerdotal functions. This measure if
carried will secure, so it is hoped, a plentiful
supply of wicked and immoral clergy of the
lower order; for it is thought, no Bishop will
presume to suspend a priest—no matter how in-
famous the conduct of the latter—if the main-
tenance of the lewd priest so suspended is made
legally obligatory on the suspending Prelate.—
The Parliament of Turin is prudent in its genera-
tion; for what manner of men the Liberal
Clergy are, we are told by the *Times*' corres-
pondent, who of course sympathises with them,
and execrates the tyranny exercised over them
by the Bishops. "In the cities," so this ardent
partizan of Italian Liberalism assures us—
"nine-tenths of the so-called Liberal priests are
mere libertines, who seek in their fraternisation
with the patriots free license for the gratification
of their unhalloved propensities." It is to pro-
tect these "libertines," and to secure to them
the free and unfettered "gratification of their
unhalloved propensities," that the Bill now pend-
ing in the Turin Parliament has been introduced;
and though the writer in the *Times* gives a
better character to the Liberal rural clergy, it
must be remembered that "so-called Liberal
priests" are always and everywhere the same—
the scandal of religion, and the greatest curse
with which an offended God can visit a corrupt
people.

In order also to widen the breach between the
Bishops and their Clergy, as well as to encour-
age libertinage and perjury amongst the latter,
another Bill has been introduced by the Minister
of Grace and Justice, for authorising priests to
keep concubines; this measure, however, has
been postponed for the present, as it is argued
that it should appropriately form part of a gen-
eral scheme for abolishing Christian marriage, by
substituting in lieu therefore a system of legalised
concubinage for the entire community. A Civil
Constitution of the Clergy may soon be looked
for; and this of course, as in France, will be fol-
lowed by the wholesale persecution of all those
members of the clerical body who are so illiberal
as to cling to the antiquated superstition that it
is better to obey God than man. There will be
no doubt in Italy scandals, many flagrant in-
stances of apostasy, and of base subservience to
man; but there will also be, as there were in
France, many glorious examples of heroism, and
patience in suffering for the truth. The Church
will be persecuted, but in that persecution her
members will be purified; and the blood of the
martyrs will be, as of old, the seed from whence
shall spring a better and a richer harvest.

The question of interment in the affairs of
this Continent occupies, we are told, the most

serious attention of the French Emperor and his
Ministers; and overtures, it is said, have been
or are about to be, made to the British Cabinet,
urging the necessity for united and immediate
action. The French papers mention with legiti-
mate pride the great advantages which their arms
have reaped in Cochinchina. Three, accord-
ing to the *Moniteur*—according to the *Presse*
six, Provinces have been ceded to France by the
Emperor Tu-Duc, and the free exercise of the
Catholic religion is expressly guaranteed. Hence-
forward the French missionaries, the apostles of
Christianity in the East, will be free to prosecute
their noble task without interference from the
authorities.

Wrong ever begets wrong, and violence pro-
vokes to violence; and so we need not be sur-
prised because the confiscation measures of the
Northerners, and the plunder and rape legalising
proclamation of General Pope have at length
provoked the South to reprisals. The President
of the Confederate States has—and who can
blame him for it!—issued an order to the effect
that General Pope and the officers serving under
him are unworthy of, and shall not receive the
treatment of soldiers, but that of robbers and
murderers; and that, if the Northerners com-
mence the system of hanging in virtue of the
proclamations issued by their officials, the South-
erners will retaliate, and will hang—man for man
—from amongst the prisoners by them captured
from the Federals. Horrible as this issue is, it
has been forced upon the Southerners by the
brutality of the Northern generals and the un-
bridled licentiousness of their followers.

The Federal Secretary of War has just issued
an order which will in the eyes of foreigners
abundantly vindicate the claims of the U. States
to the title of "Land of the Free." By this
order, all official persons are enjoined to cause to
be arrested, imprisoned, and handed over to
Court Martial "any person who may be engaged
by act, speech, or writing, in discouraging
volunteer enlistments." Another proclamation
from the same quarter authorises the arrest of
any person who seeks to evade conscription by
crossing the frontier, or sloping for foreign
parts. Yankee freedom, of speech and person,
is assuredly a great fact. We learn that, an ac-
cident having happened to the steamer ram
Arkansas, she has been destroyed by the Con-
federates to prevent her falling into the hands of
the enemy. The officers and crew escaped un-
hurt. This story has however been contra-
dicted.

There has been a serious, and sanguinary, if
not decisive battle at a place called Culpepper
Court House, in Western Virginia, on the 9th
inst. The Confederates under General Stone-
wall Jackson seem to have attacked the North-
erners commanded by General Pope. The fight
was well sustained, but the Federals seem to
have got the worst of it; and as they acknowl-
edge a loss of 3,000 men, and, for a wonder, do
not raise their songs of triumph, we may con-
clude that they have met with a serious reverse.
The reports as yet given to the world comment
upon the "unusually heavy loss of field and line
officers," which would seem to indicate that the
latter were not well followed into action by their
men. Baton Rouge has been wrested from the
Federals, and even New Orleans may soon fall
into the hands of the brave and well-commanded
Southerners.

RETURN OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF
MONTREAL FROM ROME.—This long desired
event occurred on Thursday, 7th inst. Early in
the morning of that day the steamer *Montreal*,
crowded with passengers, went down to Sorel,
where His Lordship had already celebrated Mass,
and received the illustrious Prelate on board,
together with a large number of Ecclesiastics,
his companions. All along the river on its way
up to town the steamer was greeted with cheers
and demonstrations of joyous respect from the
parishioners of the different towns and villages.

At Montreal every thing had been prepared
for the reception of Mgr. Bourget. A guard of
honor, under the command of Major Meillotte,
was in attendance on the Jacques Cartier wharf;
whilst the river was densely thronged with our
citizens, and from every steeple and coin of van-
tage banners fluttered gaily in the air. The
whole City was alive, and not even upon the
landing of the Prince of Wales were there a
greater number of persons to be seen in the
Streets and along the quays, than were assem-
bled to greet our saintly Bishop.

About 6.45 P.M. the bells of all the churches,
pealing forth their loud notes of welcome, an-
nounced that the beloved Bishop of Montreal had
arrived. He was received on landing by His
Honour the Mayor; and when the cheers which
greeted him had subsided, the Presidents of the
St. Jean Baptiste and of the St. Patrick's So-
cieties advanced, and in the name of the Catholic
citizens of Montreal presented His Lordship
with the subjoined Address:—

"TO HIS LORDSHIP THE VERY REVEREND IGNAZIUS
BOURGET, BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

"MY LORD—Allow the Catholics of this City,
whilst returning thanks to that Divine Providence
which has restored you to us, to congratulate your
Lordship in that you have been privileged to take

part in the great demonstration, which, in the name
of the Catholic universe, has lately been celebrated
at Rome.

"Your diocese, and your Episcopal City, must feel
a great satisfaction, mingled with a legitimate pride,
in that, under such circumstances, they have been
so ably represented.

"Your devotion to the interests of the Holy See is
only equalled by your anxious care for our spiritual
welfare; and as at your departure you carried with you
our vows and humble offerings to that See, so you
return laden with abundant graces for us. No one
so well as Your Lordship could inform the Sovereign
Pontiff of our solicitude for him in the trials which
are in store for him, or our indignation against the
injustice and spoliation which have vexed him; no
one so well as you can describe his resignation, his
confidence, and his fortitude in the defence of his
rights, and of our rights.

"In the bosom of these numerous religious, chari-
table, and educational institutions which owe their
origin, in great part, and their continued existence
to your hands, Your Lordship will hear, as it were,
the powerful echo of the great voice of the united
Bishops and Priests of the Catholic world—for no-
where have their noble protestations sounded with
greater or more permanent effect.

"In conclusion, permit us to assure Your Lordship
how sensible we are of the honor conferred upon us
by the Sovereign Pontiff, in electing you to a high
dignity in the States committed to his paternal rule
—and to beg of you to accept the sincere vows
which we address to heaven for your health, and for
your happiness."

The delivery of this Address was received
with loud cries of acclamation for "Our Bishop"
and for "Our Pope;" when these had subsided,
His Lordship replied in the following terms to the
Address which had just been presented to him:—

"PRESIDENTS AND GENTLEMEN—I am scarce pre-
pared to reply worthily to the beautiful words with
which you have been pleased to address me; for I
must frankly own that my mind is still, as it were,
tossed by the waves of the sea, and that thus my
thoughts are in a condition of incoherence which it
is difficult to express.

"But fortunately my heart has not been affected by
the fluctuations of that fickle element which for the
eighty time I have just traversed. I find my heart
whole and sound, as once more I tread upon these
happy shores; and lively are the emotions with
which the grand spectacle before my eyes inspires
me. I know not indeed how to express them unless
by begging of you to remember what you have your-
selves felt, when after a long absence you have re-
turned to the bosom of your families, who counted
impatiently the hours and minutes of your absence.
These pleasures the heart indeed may feel, but the
tongue cannot adequately express them.

"You congratulate me, gentlemen, upon the hap-
piness of having assisted at the great manifestation
which in the name of the Catholic universe has late-
ly taken place at Rome. You could not possibly
greet me at the moment when I once more stand on
my native shore, with a more agreeable reminiscence.
For I am sure that you doubt not that with the
sincere love which I bear to this dear country, I re-
joice to perceive therein that religious sentiment
with which all truly Catholic people are animated,
and which the late solemnities in the Eternal City
have elicited. Thus none can doubt that it is one of
those inspirations of the Holy Spirit which possesses
all hearts, and works marvels hitherto unknown in
the world. For the pages of Christian history offer
no parallel to that which we have seen and
heard, who have been the fortunate witnesses thereof.

"I do not admit that you have been worthily re-
presented in these great solemnities, as you are
pleased to say you have been; for I cannot but ne-
cessarily feel lost as it were, after having, upon these
holy hills which so often resound the glad echoes of
the New Zion, beheld all the splendors of our holy
religion; and after having, under the eyes of our
immortal Pontiff, held counsel with such an assem-
blage of illustrious Cardinals and Prelates whose
science and whose virtues appear in every word that
falls from their lips like milk and honey.

"But no matter what the imperfections of your re-
presentative at the most imposing of Canonisations
ever made in the bosom of our Holy Mother the Ca-
tholic Church, I can assure you in all the simplicity
of my soul, that I was very happy and very proud—
pardon me this expression—of such a Clergy and
such a people, when I laid with veneration at the
feet of our common Father—their numerous Ad-
dresses gathered together in one volume by the St.
Jean Baptiste Society; their contributions to the
Peter's Pence—for which His Holiness has been
pleased to return you his thanks through one of
the chief officers of the Pontifical Court with that
tender grace which shows how deeply he appreciates
his children's offerings; and their expressions of grief
at his sufferings, and of filial attachment to his
sacred person and the noble cause of the Temporal
Sovereignty of which he is the firm support. The
enunciations of principles on this subject which you
have just made is to me an additional proof that in
affixing my name to the Address of the Bishops to
which you allude, I gave pleasure to your hearts
which are sincerely attached to that great question
now attracting the attention of the entire world.—
For all who from the bottom of their souls
love the Church, must desire that her Chief
Pontiff be himself subject to no temporal prince, so
that without let or hindrance he may exercise his
divine functions—and you, gentlemen, are amongst
this number. They on the contrary whom the
greatness of the Church afflicts, would ask for no-
thing better than to see reduced to a state of slavery
the Pontifical dignity which in this lower world is
the lively image of the divine majesty.

"As to the honors which in this brilliant occa-
sion you have been pleased to render me, you will permit
me, gentlemen, to maintain silence, for these reflect
only upon our Religion, upon her divine author, and
His Vicar, who by so many titles is indeed worthy
of them. You have been pleased to mention that
this Great Pontiff has overwhelmed us with honors
whilst assisting around the Pontifical Throne, during
the solemnities to which he had been pleased to
invite us. But I need scarcely tell you that neces-
sarily those honors reflect upon the Catholic people
whom we represented. If then the Holy Father has

so honored you, gentlemen, in the person of your
Bishop, it is but just that you should place at his
feet the triumphal crowns which you have tendered
to me in this auspicious moment.

"Yes, gentlemen, this triumphal expedition on
our own St. Lawrence, conceived in a spirit of piety
and of charity—these vessels which the patriotic
zeal of our industrial companies have sent forth in
all directions upon this king of waters—must pro-
claim to the world that it is our magnanimous Pon-
tiff, whom you desire to glorify on this truly memora-
ble day, for having given us in the twenty-seven
blessed martyrs whose names he has inscribed in the
catalogue of the Saints, new protectors, and most
perfect models to guide us in the way of salvation.

"It is then in his name that I must to-day offer you
the tribute of a just gratitude; and I beg of you,
Gentlemen, to accept of it, and transmit it to all who
deputed you to this great manifestation. I must also
express my gratitude for myself and my fellow-voy-
agers who have been of such service to me in the
midst of the fatigues and dangers inseparable from a
long journey.

"And as God has been pleased to load us all with
His abundant blessings during the voyage now ter-
minated, We are going to the Parish Church—as the
most central and convenient place for this dense
crowd—to return Him our humble thanks, by the
B. Virgin Immaculate in her Conception, by the
Angel Guardians who have accompanied us, and by
the twenty-seven Blessed protectors, during our
exile, in return for the honors which here below we
have been able to render them."

Having thus expressed himself, His Lordship
took his seat in the carriage prepared for him,
which was escorted by a troop of Cavalry. The
procession formed, and proceeded along Notre
Dame Street to the Parish Church, where a so-
lemn *Te Deum* was sung. At the door the
Bishop was met by the Very Reverend Superior
of the Seminary, who presented His Lordship
with a congratulatory address, to which His
Lordship made an appropriate reply.

The ceremonies in the Parish Church having
been concluded, the Procession re-formed, and
passing through the streets which were hand-
somerly decorated for the occasion, proceeded to
the Cathedral, where an Address was presented
by the Rev. M. Truteau, Administrator of the
Diocese, in his own name, and in that of all the
Clergy of the Diocese. This having been re-
sponded to in an eloquent speech from the Bishop,
the proceedings were brought to a close by the
singing of the *Magnificat*, and Benediction of
the B. Sacrament. In the evening, the houses
of the Catholic residents were illuminated, as
were also the Bishopric, the Seminary, and all
the Religious Communities of the City. Every
thing passed off in admirable order, and the num-
ber of persons present at the Procession is esti-
mated by the *Minerve* at thirty thousand.

The Protestant press, as may well be supposed,
is by no means in good humor with the great
Catholic demonstration in Dublin on the 20th
ult. Yet even the *Times* is compelled by the
cogent logic of facts to admit the imposing char-
acter of the proceedings, and the perfect order
with which they were conducted. It says:—

"The streets were densely crowded. The win-
dows were all open, and filled with spectators. There
were few policemen on duty. The populace seem to
have been drilled so well that they behaved very pro-
perly on the whole. The public houses being closed,
no person got drunk. The members of the Irish
Brigade acted as peace preservers."—*Times*.

Coming as it does from the pen of an enemy,
the above is a high compliment to the sobriety
and good order of the thousands, and tens of
thousands, who on the 20th ult. assisted at the
laying of the first stone of the Catholic Univer-
sity; and assures us that they who took part in
the solemnity must have been actuated and re-
strained by high religious principles.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that
this movement in favor of a Catholic Univer-
sity is political, or any thing but Catholic. The
people of Ireland are determined to transmit to
their posterity the precious inheritance of the
faith, which from their martyr fathers they have
themselves received. They know that "Mixed
Education" is the last and most subtle device of
the devil to destroy that faith; and that it is an
ordal through which no one, no matter how
vigorous his constitution, can pass unscathed.
"Mixed Education" where it does not lead
directly to avowed apostasy or infidelity, gives
us at best but a miserable emasculated Catholi-
city. Its subjects, or rather victims, are *Kaw-
dooles* not Papists; and it is this which in the
eyes of a Palmerston, and of his spiritual patron,
constitutes its chief merit.

But the Catholics of Ireland will have none of
it; and though, for the time, "Jack-in-Office"
may frown upon a Catholic University, and re-
fuse it a Charter, thanks to the careful foresight
of the Irish Hierarchy, and the zeal with which
the Catholic laity of Ireland have seconded their
Prelates, that University ranks now as *ren fait
accompli*. The Charter must come at last, even
as after long years of delay Catholic Emancipa-
tion came at last; and if at the next General
Election the Catholic constituencies will but do
their duty, no Minister will again have the inso-
lence to reply to an Irish deputation, as Lord
Palmerston presumed to reply to the gentlemen
who, in the name of Catholic Ireland, lately
waited on him to demand "Freedom of Educa-
tion" for their coreligionists.

That, in so far as Ireland is concerned, nothing
is to be hoped from England's sense of justice, but

that everything may be hoped from its fears, is a
saying which the action of the Whig Ministry
with reference to the Catholic University has,
we regret to say it, tended to confirm. Lord
Palmerston could not urge principle as the rea-
son for his, and his colleagues, rejection of the
request for a Charter for a Catholic University
in Ireland; for the British Government has al-
ready given Charters to Catholic Universities in
other parts of the Empire—as for instance in
Lower Canada. Why then should not the Ca-
tholics of Ireland be dealt with as tenderly as
are the Catholic subjects of Queen Victoria on
the Western side of the Atlantic? The only
answer which presents itself is this. In Canada
the Catholic body is strong enough to assert its
rights, whilst in Ireland it is not.

As we are not of those who believe that Ca-
tholicity and loyalty to Queen Victoria, are by
any means incompatible; and as on the contrary
we are sure that if justly treated, her Catholic
subjects would be the most truly loyal of any—
were regret the policy of the Whig Ministry the
more, because it furnishes such a powerful argu-
ment to those who contend that it is the duty
of Catholics to be the enemies of the British Gov-
ernment. The reply of Lord Palmerston was
in short a gratuitous wanton insult; for a com-
pliance with the demands of the friends of the
University involved no dereliction of principle,
and would not have cost the country one farthing
in the shape of endowments. We cannot there-
fore but look upon the refusal of those demands
as a declaration of war against Catholicity in
Ireland.

LIFE OF THE RIGHT REVEREND PATRICK
PHELAN, THIRD BISHOP OF KINGSTON.—
By the Clergyman Who Served Bishop
Phelan's Last Mass.

We will not so wrong our Irish Catholic
readers as to suppose that any of them can have
forgotten, or be indifferent to the great and good
man, whose life, pious labors, and saintly death
are duly recorded in the pamphlet now before
us, and which we desire to introduce to their
notice. Any attempt at panegyric on our part
would be superfluous—for how can Irishmen in
Canada fail to hold in affectionate remembrance
the devoted servant of Christ from whose hand-
they have so often received the sustenance of
their bodies as well as of their souls; and from
whose lips they have heard the accents of the
affectionate friend and fellow countryman, as well
as those of the faithful pastor, and steward of
the divine mysteries. He was a good friend to
the poor, and a saintly Bishop. Higher meed of
praise can be awarded to no man, and to all
this is the late Bishop Phelan justly entitled.

Of the manner in which this Memoir has
been conceived and executed we can speak in
terms of the highest commendation. It is the
work of one who knew the deceased well, and
who from his hands received the Order of Priest-
hood. To such a one the work has been a
labor of love, and in a spirit of love and filial
reverence it has been executed. That this work
will meet with a hearty reception at Kingston
we cannot doubt; and the virtues and never-
failing charity of the deceased—who was also
the founder of the St. Patrick's Total Absten-
cence Society—are still too fresh in the memory
of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, to give us
any doubts as to the cordial reception it will
meet with here.

The work is for sale at Messrs. Sadler's &
Co., and has for its frontispiece a very excellent
photograph likeness of the departed Prelate; it
contains also a brief notice of the predecessors of
the late Mgr. Phelan in the Diocese of King-
ston.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY'S PIC-NIC.—We
would direct the attention of our readers to the
announcement of this Fete, which is to take
place, on strictly Temperance principles, at St.
Helen's Island on Monday next.

The *Record* of St. John's, Newfoundland, an-
nounces the return of His Lordship the Right
Reverend Dr. Mullock, Bishop of St. John's,
from Rome, on the 14th ult. His Lordship's
arrival was greeted with every demonstration of
joyful respect from the Catholics of the Diocese.

The death of Sir Allan McNab is announced.
We understand that shortly before his decease,
he was reconciled to, and received the last sac-
raments of the Catholic Church. This is treat-
ed by the *Globe* as a gross "outrage."

The subjoined was received too late for inser-
tion in our last:—

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

South Douro, August 1, 1862.

MR. EDITOR—Aware as I am of the interest which
you take in the advancement of education, I presume
that these few remarks with regard to an examina-
tion which took place in South Douro will not prove
uninteresting to you, and that you will, with your
usual kindness, consent to give publication to the
same.

This interesting examination was held on the 1st
instant, in school section, number seven, Douro, at
which there were present a large number of scholars,
who responded to the various questions which were
proposed on the different matters in which they were
examined, in such a manner as to reflect credit on